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usefulness, it is worthy of serious consideration.

It is a pleasure, therefore, to say "well done" to Albion Patterson, and through him to express our too-often neglected gratitude to thousands of similarly dedicated public servants in our foreign operations throughout the world.

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY CYRUS VANCE PLEDGES TO ELIMINATE ATHLETIC PROFESSIONALISM IN WEST POINT RECRUITING PROCEDURES

(Mr. STRATTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD, and to include a letter.)

MR. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, the House may remember that some weeks ago I exercised my prerogative as a Member of Congress to object to immediate approval of H.R. 7913, a bill to authorize additional cadets for the U.S. Military and Air Force Academies, in the form in which it came back from the other body, and instead to send the bill to conference.

I took this action, Mr. Speaker, as I indicated at the time, because I was not at all satisfied with the response made by the Department of Defense and the Department of the Army to certain evidence, which I placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and which I also made available directly to the Secretary of Defense, of improprieties in the nature of athletic professionalism involved in recruiting practices for West Point. As I said at the time, Mr. Speaker, I wanted to hold the feet of the Department to the fire by delaying a bill they were eagerly pressing to have adopted. As I said, perhaps if the bill they wanted were slowed down a bit they might pause and reconsider the evidence I had given them and might find it possible to give some serious thought to the damages that has been done and could continue to be done if the selection of cadets whose education is to be paid for by the taxpayers in the expectation of training qualified career officers of our military services is allowed to be left in the hands of athletic coaches running around the corridors of Congress.

The bill that the Army wanted, H.R. 7913, would have provided some 50 more openings per year in West Point to be filled by the Army authorities themselves, without congressional control. It is true that the other body added a number of amendments to H.R. 7913, largely as a result of the efforts of Senator Long of Louisiana, which would have placed limitations on the actions of the Army in filling these new vacancies, and to that extent might have curbed somewhat the fantastic activities which the evidence I put in the RECORD some time ago revealed has been going on in recruiting for West Point. But it was quite clear to me that no mere bill could ever have cleaned up these improper practices, unless and until the Army's top echelon, its top civilian leadership,

was really determined to clean them up and was really determined to enforce such corrective features as the Senate had added to H.R. 7913.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to advise the House, that this action on my part has now had its effect.

Shortly after taking the action I took I had a call from the new Secretary of the Army, Mr. Cyrus Vance, and subsequently conferred with both him and with the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, General Barksdale Hamlett. As a result of that conference I am now satisfied that the top officials of the Army appreciate the seriousness of the problem that exists and are indeed determined to do something about it.

I had deferred making this statement, Mr. Speaker, until the bill, H.R. 7913, came back from conference. Apparently that bill is not to come out of conference after all. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I wish at this time to include in the RECORD a letter which I received from Secretary Vance confirming some of the understandings reached in our personal conference. I ask unanimous consent to include the Secretary's letter at the conclusion of my remarks and I merely want to add that I believe the Secretary deserves to be given the opportunity to demonstrate that, in the way he has outlined in this letter he can end once and for all an athletic professionalism that can have no proper place in any U.S. service academy.

The letter follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D.C. August 16, 1962.
Hon. SAMUEL S. STRATTON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STRATTON: Confirming our conversation of August 16, the following actions have been taken by the Superintendent, U.S. Military Academy, to preclude the recurrence of improper counseling of candidates for admission by representatives of the Academy:

Mr. George Hunter was reprimanded for his conduct in the case of Robert L. DeLuca.

The Superintendent reaffirmed the role that, athletic coaches may properly play in dealing with prospective candidates. The coaches were advised that appointments are governed by law; that candidates should seek nominations from authorized sources; that no guarantees of admission could be given. Further, coaches were advised that, in the final analysis, the Academic Board of the Academy must pass on the qualifications of all candidates and that unauthorized representation by members of the coaching staff constitutes a serious breach of conduct.

In a memorandum to the Additional Appointments Committee of the Academic Board (which recommends qualified candidates to fill otherwise unfilled vacancies), the Superintendent emphasized that their evaluations must be governed by a consideration of the candidates' total qualifications—academic performance, leadership accomplishments, physical aptitude, and extracurricular talents.

I will give the matter of appointments to the Military Academy my further personal attention and will take whatever additional action may be required.

Sincerely,

CYRUS R. VANCE,
Secretary of the Army.

COOPERATION OF OUR ALLIES NEEDED TO CUT OFF TRADE WITH CUBA

(Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

MR. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, we have gained the cooperation of some of our allies to cut off trade with Cuba. But apparently others still do not want to recognize the fact that we consider any assistance to Communist Cuba as a direct affront to us.

Mr. Speaker, I know that all Americans were shocked to learn that Great Britain has today said they will not help us. This action is even more unrealistic when we realize that the British too have an interest in the security of the Caribbean area, through British Honduras, the Bahamas, and the Commonwealth nations of Jamaica and Trinidad.

Mr. Speaker, it is time we called on our friends to stand with us or call on them to let us know they will stand with us when it counts. We know where West Germany stands. They were the first to agree to cooperate and they did so with dispatch. We know where Norway stands. And there was never any doubt that Turkey would be with us, as they were in Korea. They are a brave people who live on the very edge of Russia.

The question before us today is where does England stand? Where does Greece stand? Where does France stand?

Mr. Speaker, action by the Congress of the United States puts the world on notice that we will consider as a threat to our security and our vital interests any further shipments to Cuba. Those who persist in aiding Russia in the Cuban buildup are by this very act themselves threatening our security and acting against our vital interests. We should treat them accordingly.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, in yesterday's RECORD on page 21426, column 3, line 3, in my remarks on the Berlin resolution the word "Senate" should be stricken. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLLCALL

Mr. JOHN W. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 281, on October 5, a quorum call, I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

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Bank, U.S. participation in the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Bank, and the International Monetary Fund. The people at the lower rungs of the economic ladder in our country felt the fruits of the work of this committee under the Spence chairmanship.

One of the foremost banking minds in the United States, lucrative and inviting positions of financial power were open to him. But we, the undersigned, believe that love of country, a talent for politics, faith in the democratic process and an understanding of its uniqueness, kept him by his own choice at or near the helm of great events in the years of a life lived on the grand scale of services to his countrymen.

HOUSE DOCUMENT ABOUT CHAIRMAN SPENCE SOON AVAILABLE

Yesterday, the House of Representatives adopted my Resolution 819 to print as a House document with illustrations and suitable binding the transcript of the proceedings in the Committee on Banking and Currency of Thursday, September 27, 1962, incident to the presentation of a portrait of the gentleman from Kentucky, the Honorable BRENT SPENCE, to the Committee on Banking and Currency. They should be available soon.

On the human and personal side we wish him to know that whether he remains in the Capital with his multitude of friends here, or returns to his beloved Kentucky, we shall always cherish his friendship and his counsel. We shall never forget his Chesterfieldian manners, his classic yet homespun erudition, and the charm and humor of a warm personality that bestowed so much dignity on the House of Representatives and afforded so much genuineness of character and comradeship to us all.

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. STRATTON].

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with my friend, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CHELF], and the other Members who have spoken, in paying tribute to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE], the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

It so happens, Mr. Speaker, that I served as a secretary to a Member of Congress back in the days just before World War II and during the early part of that war. I can recall the very great service the gentleman from Kentucky performed in those days.

I know that Mr. SPENCE, as Mr. CHELF mentioned a moment ago, largely shepherded through this House much of the wartime economic legislation. It so happens that I served with Congressman Eliot, of Massachusetts, who was a close personal friend of Mr. SPENCE. I know they worked together on some of the most important price control and other legislation that laid the economic foundation for mobilizing our resources as successfully as we did in World War II

and that helped prevent what might otherwise have been a dangerous runaway inflation.

It has been a great privilege for me in later years to have had the opportunity of serving also as a colleague of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE], and so I join with my colleagues in wishing him health, happiness, and a long life in the years that lie ahead.

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. STUBBLEFIELD].

Mr. STUBBLEFIELD. Mr. Speaker, many fine tributes have been accorded my fellow Kentuckian Judge BRENT SPENCE. Many more well deserved words of praise will be forthcoming as Judge voluntarily retires this year from his position as Representative from the Fifteenth District of Kentucky. I deem it an honor to add to this most richly deserved accolade.

BRENT SPENCE has served in the U.S. House of Representatives since 1931, which is longer consecutive service than any other Member from the State of Kentucky. During this term of service he has spent 16 years as chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency where he has been a key figure in the enactment of legislation beneficial to every segment of society.

Without listing his numerous legislative accomplishments which have been of such tremendous benefit to all Americans, suffice it to say that BRENT SPENCE has dedicated his wisdom and energy to the betterment of our society. His fine efforts on behalf of all the people have become welded into living testimony which surely must gladden the heart of this fine gentleman. He need only look about him to realize that those things for which he has fought and which he supported have become reality.

We recognize the contribution the dean of our Kentucky delegation has made in his 32 years of service in the U.S. Congress. But our recognition will pale in comparison to the heartfelt thanks of millions of Americans who have been helped in the past and who will continue to benefit from the service rendered his country by BRENT SPENCE of Kentucky.

I am grateful for the privilege and high honor of having been permitted to serve with this fine gentleman and great American.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in tribute to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

NO UGLY AMERICAN HERE

(Mr. MONAGAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I have just read of the recent retirement of Albion Patterson from the position of Director of the Agency for International Development Mission in Argentina.

I bring this retirement to the attention of the House not only because I want to emphasize the contribution that Mr. Patterson has made as an outstanding public servant, but also because his work and his devotion to duty are characteristic of so many of our aid technicians and Foreign Service personnel.

Too often, we Members of Congress criticize the inefficient, the negligent, and the foolish performances of the executive branch, but fail to emphasize the dedicated, the efficient, and the patriotic.

Of course, we should continue to point out the failings and the defects in performance in any of our great national programs and seek to remedy them. That is our congressional and legislative duty and will contribute to the effectiveness of these programs. On the other hand, we should also direct public attention to constructive and effective performance so that our programs may be considered in proper perspective.

If we do not emphasize the good whenever possible, the public will gain a distorted picture of Government servants and programs and will make easier the creation and dissemination of mythical but damaging lore concerning American public servants such as that contained in "The Ugly American" which has no basis in fact and makes it more difficult for the U.S. public to understand our mutual security programs.

Albion Patterson first went to work for the United States in 1939 in the Government Agricultural Marketing Agency. He served thereafter the Board of Economic Warfare. In 1942, he turned his attention to Latin America and became employed by the Institute of Latin American Affairs. He served as program officer at Asuncion, director of Technical Cooperation to Paraguay and subsequently in FOA, ICA, and AID in Buenos Aires. He was named Director of the USOM in Argentina in 1958.

Mr. Patterson's work was significant for several reasons. First of all, he believed that relatively inexpensive technical assistance programs could help an underdeveloped country as much as expensive prestige projects. This he demonstrated by the Operation Beef program in Argentina which was devoted to eliminating the foot-and-mouth disease and was financed largely from Public Law 480-generated currency. This program worked in an area of inestimable benefit to Argentina, yet, cost relatively little.

Mr. Patterson also believed in phasing out our technical assistance programs when they had demonstrated their utility. In this he was not copied by some of his brethren who preferred to become empire builders within their agency.

He also believed in the concentrated use of experts for short periods of time as a means of setting highly qualified guidance and performance at less expense to the Government. Although this proposal has not fully demonstrated its